

PROMOTE FREEDOM AND  
DEMOCRACY IN VIETNAM

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 1, 1997*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues on the International Relations Committee to support the passage of H.R. 1253, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act and in particular section 217.

This provision calls upon the administration to ensure that expanded trade relations with Vietnam will promote, and not hinder, Vietnam's progress toward democracy.

As the Representative of the largest Vietnamese-American community in the United States, I am very concerned about the current situation in Vietnam.

The U.S. State Department 1996 Report on Vietnam shows that the government continues to grossly violate human rights by incarcerating prisoners of conscience.

While I believe in the Government of Vietnam's sovereign rights, we cannot ignore these offenses.

Currently, thousands of religious leaders and political dissidents remain in harsh prison labor camps.

As a symbol and promoter of freedom and democracy, the United States can influence and direct Vietnam toward a more democratic form of government where basic human and civil rights are respected.

I urge you to put the pressure on Vietnam to respect human and civil rights by supporting this bill.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL JOSEPH  
F. SCHINDELHOLZ MARCH 31, 1997

**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 1, 1997*

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to note the retirement of Joe Schindelholz, who has worked for a number of years as a congressional liaison for the Army and Army Reserves. Colonel Schindelholz did an excellent job and I very much enjoyed working with him. He is a very knowledgeable, capable, and professional officer and a credit to the Army. I know all my colleagues join me in wishing him health and happiness in his well-earned retirement.

Col. Joseph F. Schindelholz distinguished himself by continuous meritorious performance during 22 years of active Federal service in the U.S. Army and Army Reserve.

From 1971 to 1974, while assigned as executive officer 4th Armor Battalion, he distinguished himself by identifying key training and readiness requirements needs of his soldiers.

In March 1974, Colonel Schindelholz began his Army Reserve career assigned to the 274th Training Regiment as a training officer, retention officer, and company commander. He served with distinction in all positions as a drilling reservists for over 6 years.

In 1981, he entered the Active Guard/Reserve [AGR] program and was assigned to the Army Reserve Personnel Center where he served as a personnel management officer

and operations officer. He developed career management models for reserve officers where none had existed in the past. His intense work with personnel matters provided innovative and comprehensive solutions to individual soldier professional development.

In 1984, Colonel Schindelholz served as a Fifth Army retention officer. He developed a retention program that was approved by FORSCOM and adopted as an Army-wide retention model for use by the Active and Reserve components.

From 1987 to 1990, he served as the general officer manager for the Chief, Army Reserve. During this assignment, he implemented a program for centralized management of Reserve general officers that is still the current management system.

Colonel Schindelholz spent his final 7 years of active duty working as a congressional liaison officer for Headquarters, Department of the Army and as chief of the Office of Policy and Liaison for the Chief, Army Reserve. His accomplishments in these assignments were invaluable to the development of an effective Reserve liaison team. He was responsible for developing a new structure for the Office of Policy and Liaison that has been instrumental in addressing critical Army Reserve issues with Congress. He has culminated his outstanding career in the Office of Policy and Liaison by his knowledge and professionalism in dealing with staff members of the Senate and House. Colonel Schindelholz' leadership was especially critical during a time when the role of the Army Reserve has expanded to a global presence with many new missions including our current presence in Bosnia. He also attacked the issue of downsizing and how it would impact the Army Reserve. His ability to convey the Army Reserve story to Members of Congress and their staff was invaluable to the continued vital role the Army Reserve plays in America's Army. He was also very adept at developing his subordinates so that the office had program officers with a wide range of experience and could also represent the Army Reserve in a professional manner. Colonel Schindelholz is a model of leadership, dedication to duty, selfless service, and loyalty in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and his efforts reflect great credit upon himself and the U.S. Army Reserve.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT ON  
THE MILLENNIUM SOCIETY ACT  
OF 1997

**HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 1, 1997*

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Millennium Society Act of 1997. In less than 3 years the citizens of the United States and the world will be counting down to perhaps the most anticipated event in a thousand years, the new millennium.

The Millennium Society is a 501(c)(3) charitable corporation founded in 1979 with a membership spanning six continents. It is a non-profit, non-governmental, and non-political organization with the purpose of marking the year 2000 and celebrating the achievements of civilization. Also, since its incorporation, the

Millennium Society has been raising funds to permanently endow the Millennium Scholars Program. This program is an international scholarship program that prepares young leaders from around the world by furthering their education, leadership abilities, cultural understanding, and dedication to freedom and peace. The Millennium Society is the longest standing organization formed solely to commemorate this historical event and has received the endorsements of a number of important and influential political leaders including President Clinton, Gen. Colin Powell, and former Presidents Carter, Reagan, and Bush.

Title I of the bill recognizes the Millennium Society as the official organization of the United States to coordinate activities in the United States and around the world to celebrate the new millennium in a manner which encourages international peace, freedom, and understanding.

Title II of the bill would authorize a sense of the Congress that the U.S. Postal Service should cooperate with the Secretary of the Treasury and the society to issue a postage stamp commemorating the end of the second millennium and the advent of the third millennium.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in passing this legislation. By supporting this legislation, this Congress has the opportunity to leave a legacy of learning for the leaders of tomorrow—at no net cost to the Government.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN BRADBURY  
WRIGHT

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 1, 1997*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, Helen Bradbury Wright dedicated much of her 78 years to educating the Grand Valley's students.

For 35 years Mrs. Wright schooled students in the three R's. Throughout her career she taught every grade, starting with eight students in a on-room shanty and finishing as the kindergarten teacher at Columbus Elementary School.

Upon retiring, Mrs. Wright served on the District 51 School Board for 10 years.

But becoming an educator had not always been Mrs. Wright's aspiration. While in grade school, she wanted to become a secretary. However here instructor said, "No, Helen, you don't spell well enough to be a secretary. You are better suited to become a teacher."

Mrs. Wright left her Kannah Creek home to live in Grand Junction and attend Grand Junction High School, Mrs. Wright graduated in 1934. That summer she earned tuition money as a housekeeper, errand girl, and yardkeeper for a family in town.

In the fall of 1934, she enrolled in Grand Junction Junior College. While there, Mrs. Wright showed the tenacity necessary to achieve the title so many said suited her—teacher.

She worked for her room and board, attended classes at GJJC and graded papers for her tuition money. The National Youth Administration paid her 35 cents an hour as a grader and for extra money, she babysat for 50 cents a night. Every penny Mrs. Wright